

Bush Beans

Planting Dates: March-April, August-Sept

Variety: E-Z Pick (OG) from Johnny's Selected Seeds

(*Phaseolus vulgaris*)

Beans mature at the same time and are easy to separate from stems, making them exceptionally easy to hand harvest. E-Z Pick grows on sturdy, upright plants which saves time when picking. With 5 1/2 -6" long beans and dark green color, this is one of our best tasting bush beans, fresh or frozen. White seeds. Avg. 1,400 seeds/lb. Packet: 175 seeds.

Disease Resistance: BMV Bean Mosaic Viruses

Days to Maturity or Bloom: 55

Planting:

Direct seed after risk of frost when soil warms to 18-24°C (65-75°F). Sow 1" deep and 2" apart in rows 18" (bush beans) to 24" apart (shell beans). Reseed every 2-3 weeks until mid summer for a constant supply all season long. If using untreated seed, plant thicker and thin to desired density. Use [Garden Inoculant](#) at the time of planting to help boost soil fertility*.

Growing:

Both bean types require a full sun location, soil pH of 6.5-7.5, and well drained soil. Good air circulation around plants is essential, especially for late shelling or dry type beans, as they are very susceptible to fungal diseases which prevail later in the season. Beans are light feeders; compost or well rotted manures worked into the soil at the time of planting is sufficient.

Harvesting:

Snap & Fillet Beans: Use maturity days as an indicator. Harvest once the beans are smooth, firm and crisp. Keep plants constantly picked to ensure a fresh supply. Bean formation in the pod is a sure sign of over-maturity. *Dry & Shell Beans:* Harvest when the pods are completely dry and brittle. Cut or pull pods from plants and shell the beans. Store beans in an air tight container in a cool dry spot. For fresh eating of horticultural or shell beans, harvest when bean formation starts to take place within the pod.

Pests & Diseases:

Root maggots and cutworms can attack the seed and young seedlings. Foliar disease, both fungal and bacterial, can be slowed by allowing for good air circulation between plants and not over fertilizing. Copper sprays will work to some extent to prevent or prolong the onset of diseases. Mexican bean beetles can be controlled with rotenone or pyrethrin.

Companions:

Excellent companion for most vegetables *except* the onion family, basil, fennel, kohlrabi.